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blunder, the confusion of the terms "creditor" and "debtor" on page 73: "The protest" (*i. e.*, against the debts being due) . . . . could not be made by the *creditor*," for which read "debtor." Still worse is the confusion of the two terms on page 74: "The *creditor* was still arrested, led to his *debtor's* house, even put in bonds." (!)

Part three deals with criminal procedure for the treatment of which Mr. Greenidge has an especial qualification, having already published a valuable treatise on *Infamia*. In an appendix he gives a detailed legal commentary on four great legal pleas of Cicero, with reference to the systematic portion of the book. All in all, the treatise reflects great credit on the author, and on the growing Oxford School of Civil Law, and shows that the seed planted by Maine fifty years ago is producing a fair tree, that in the home of the Common Law, the value of the Roman jurisprudence is better and better understood.

E. S. S.

THE DIGEST OF THE CAPE LAW JOURNAL. By W. H. SOMERSET BELL, Esq. London: Witherby & Co., 326 High Holborn St.

For the past three years the world has thought of South Africa as a land engrossed in the movements of armies, the capture of prisoners and supplies, the devastation of a country. About the last thing one expects to see emerging from the smoke of battle is—a law book.

Yet that is what has happened. W. H. Somerset Bell, Esq., attorney of the Supreme Court of the Cape of Good Hope, and of the High Court of the Transvaal, has taken advantage of the spare time given lawyers in South Africa by the almost total suspension of practice due to the war, to compile and edit a case digest of South African law. It comprises nearly all the decisions of the Superior Courts of South Africa for the past seventeen years, *i. e.*, from 1884 to 1900; cases arising in Cape Colony, Natal, Orange Free State, Griqualand and the Transvaal. The compiler has done his work well. The facts of each case digested are clearly and compactly stated, and the care exercised in the cross references enables the reader to find the sought-for decision at a minimum of trouble.

To the American lawyer such a work can of course be of little practical value, at least for the present. But it is well worth the inspection of those who desire a more vivid realization of the great and ever-extending influence of the common law. To see the principles deduced at Westminster and the writs penned in Bracton's day as firmly rooted in South Africa as they are in the United States, Canada and Australia, teaches an impressive lesson of the influence of England's empire.

C. L. M.